consequence of [*lasting*, or *continuous, rain, such as is termed*] دِيمَة: (Ḳ:) or *that flows with water in consequence of the least rain;* (ISk, M, Ḳ;) as also زَهَادٌ and شَحَاحٌ and نَزِلَةٌ: (ISk:) or *such as is the quickest to flow with water:* (AA in a marginal note in a copy of the Ṣ:) or حَشَادٌ signifies a water-course *of which the ground is hard, quickly flowing with water, having many minor water-courses* (شِعَاب) *pouring into its bed and uniting one with another.* (ISh.)

حَاشِدٌ [A people *collecting themselves together*, or *assembling*, &c. (see 1)]: pl. حُشَّدٌ, occurring in a trad., followed by وُفَّدٌ. (L.) — جَاءَ فُلَانٌ حَافِلًا حَاشِدًا and ▼ مُحْتَفِلًا مُحْتَشِدًا *Such a one came* [*full of energy,*] *prepared, furnished, equipped,* or *accoutred.* (Ṣ.) See also حَشِدٌ.

مَحْشُودٌ A man *with whom is an assembly,* or *a collected body,* or *party, of men:* (L:) or one *to whom others collect themselves together; who is served,* or *waited on:* (A:) or *obeyed by others,* (Ṣ, Ḳ,) *among his people,* (TA,) *and whom they are prompt* [instead of يَحِفُّونَ, in most of the copies of the Ḳ, I read يَخِفُّونَ, as in others and in the Ṣ,] *to serve,* (Ṣ, Ḳ,) *and to whom they collect themselves together.* (TA.)

مَحَاشِدُ *Places where people are collected to go forth:* or it is a pl. of حَشْدٌ, contr. to rule, like مَشَابِهُ [pl. of شَبَهٌ] and مَلَامِحُ [pl. of لَمْحَةٌ]. (L from a trad.) [See مَخَاطِبُ.]

مُحْتَشِدٌ: see حَشِدٌ, and حَاشِدٌ.

حشر

1. حَشَرَ, aor. ـُ and ـِ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) the former of which aors. is found in the seven readings of the Ḳur, (Mṣb,) inf. n. حَشْرٌ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) *He congregated,* or *collected together,* (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) men: (Ṣ, Mṣb:) or *he congregated* them, or *collected* them *together, and drove* them: (Mṣb, TA:) *he made* them *to go forth, collected together, from one place to another:* (Bḍ in lix. 2:) *he,* or *it, compelled* them *to emigrate:* (Ḳ,* TA: [in the CḲ الخَلَاءَ is put by mistake for الجَلَاءَ, the explanation of the inf. n.:]) and [simply] *he drove* towards a place or quarter. (TA.) Hence يَوْمُ الحَشْرِ ‡[*The day of congregation,* &c.; meaning] *the day of resurrection:* (Ṣ,* TA:) [see also مَحْشَرٌ:] and سُورَةُ الحَشْرِ ‡[*The Chapter of the Compulsion to emigration;* which is the fifty-ninth chapter of the Ḳur-an]. (TA.) It is said by most of the expositors of the Ḳur that the wild animals and other beasts, and even the flies, will be collected together (تُحْشَرُ) for retaliation; and they cite a trad. on this subject. (TA.) So in the Ḳur [lxxxi. 5], وَإِذَا الوُحُوشُ حُشِرَتْ *And when the wild animals shall be collected together,* (Bḍ, Jel,) from every quarter, (Bḍ,) after resurrection; (Jel;) or *raised to life,* (Bḍ,) for the purpose of their retaliating, one upon another; after which they shall return to dust: (Bḍ, Jel:) or the meaning is, *shall die,* (Az, Ṣ,) in the present world; accord. to some: (Az:) and thus says 'Ikrimeh, (Ṣ, TA,) on the authority of I'Ab, (TA,) as is related by Sa'eed Ibn-Masrooḳ: (Ṣ, TA:) but accord. to some, the two meanings are nearly the same; for each denotes collection. (TA.) حَشْرٌ also signifies The *going forth with a people fleeing* or *hastening* or *dispersing themselves in war;* when used absolutely. (TA.) — حَشَرَتْهُمُ السَّنَةُ, aor. ـُ and ـِ, (Lth,) inf. n. حَشْرٌ, (Ḳ,) ‡*The year of dearth destroyed their camels and other quadrupeds;* because it causes the owners to collect themselves from the various quarters to the cities or towns: (Lth:) or *it caused them to go down to the cities or towns:* (A:) or *it distressed them;* app., because of their collecting themselves together from the desert to the places of settled abodes: (Abu-ṭ-Ṭeiyib:) and حَشَرَتِ السَّنَةُ مَالَ فُلَانٍ *The year of dearth destroyed the camels &c. of such a one.* (Ṣ, Ḳ.*) = حَشَرَهُ, (Ṣ, A,) inf. n. حَشْرٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) ‡*He made it* (a spear-head, Ṣ, A) *thin,* or *slender:* (Ṣ, A, Ḳ:) *he made it* (a spear-head, and a knife,) *sharp,* or *pointed, and thin,* or *slender:* (TA:) *he made it small, and thin,* or *slender:* (Th:) *he pared it;* namely, a stick: (TA:) *he pared it, and made it sharp,* or *pointed.* (Ṣ.)

7. انحشروا *They* (people) *became collected together* from the desert to the places of settled abodes. (Abu-ṭ-Ṭeiyib.)

حَشْرٌ ‡Anything *thin,* or *slender,* or *elegant.* (TA.) You say أُذُنٌ حَشْرٌ ‡*A thin,* or *an elegant, ear;* (Lth, ISk, Ṣ, A, Ḳ;) as though it were pared, (Lth, Ṣ,) and made sharp: (Ṣ:) or *small, elegant, and round:* (Lth:) or *thin at the end:* (Th:) or *sharp-pointed:* (TA:) and the epithet is the same for the dual also and the pl.: (Ḳ:) [J says that] it does not admit the dual form nor the pl., because it is originally an inf. n., and the expression above mentioned is like مَاءٌ غَوْرٌ and مَاءٌ سَكْبٌ: but اذن حَشْرَةٌ is sometimes said: (Ṣ:) and the pl. حُشُورٌ occurs in a verse of Umeiyeh Ibn-Abee-'Áïdh: (TA:) and you also say اذن ▼ مَحْشُورَةٌ. (TA.) حَشْرٌ is also applied in the same sense as an epithet to other things. (Ṣ.) You say قُذَّةٌ حَشْرٌ ‡*A thin,* or *an elegant, feather of an arrow;* (Lth, Ṣ, A, Ḳ;) as though it were pared: (Lth:) or *sharp-pointed.* (TA.) Also سِنَانٌ حَشْرٌ ‡*A thin,* or *slender, spear-head:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or *sharp,* or *sharp-pointed:* and سِكِّينٌ حَشْرٌ in like manner: and حَرْبَةٌ حَشْرَةٌ: (TA:) and سَهْمٌ حَشْرٌ, and سِهَامٌ حُشْرٌ: like جَوْنٌ and جُونٌ, and وَرْدٌ and وُرْدٌ: (Akh, Ṣ:) or سَهْمٌ حَشْرٌ signifies *an arrow having straight,* or *even, feathers;* and so ▼ سَهْمٌ مَحْشُورٌ; and ▼ حَشْرٌ, of the same measure as كَتِفٌ, an arrow *having good feathers attached to it.* (TA.) You also say بَعِيرٌ حَشْرُ الأُذُنِ ‡*A camel having a thin,* or *an elegant, ear.* (TA.)

حَشِرٌ: see حَشْرٌ.

حَشَرَةٌ and حَشَرَاتٌ, (Ḳ,) each being a coll. n. without a sing.; (TA;) or the former is sing. of the latter; (Ṣ, Mṣb;) *Any small animals that creep or walk upon the earth;* (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ;) *as jerboas and hedgehogs and lizards of the kind called* ضَبٌّ *and the like:* (TA:) or the former, (Mṣb,) or latter, (Mgh,) is applied to *rats or mice, and jerboas, and lizards of the kind above mentioned,* (Mgh, Mṣb,) *collected together:* (Mṣb:) or *any venomous* or *noxious reptiles* or *the like, such as scorpions and serpents;* syn. هَوَامٌّ; (Aṣ, Ḳ;) as also أَحْرَاشٌ and أَحْنَاشٌ. (Aṣ.) — Also the former, *Whatever is captured, snared, entrapped, hunted,* or *chased, of wild animals* or *the like, birds,* and *fish, &c.;* (Ḳ;) *whether small or great:* (TA:) or the *great thereof:* or *what is eaten thereof:* (Ḳ:) thus in all the copies of the Ḳ; but the pronoun [in the latter case] does not refer to the animals &c. above mentioned: it is expressly said in the T and M that the word signifies *whatever is eaten of herbs,* or *leguminous plants, of the earth, such as the* دُعَاع *and* فَتّ. (TA.)

حَاشِرٌ One *who congregates,* or *collects together,* people. (TA.) With the article ال, applied to Moḥammad; (Ṣ, Ḳ;) because he collects people after him (Ṣ, IAth) and to his religion. (IAth.) — *A collector of spoils:* (El-Ḥulwánee, Mgh:) and [its pl.] حُشَّارٌ signifies *collectors of the tithes and poll-tax.* (TA.)

مَحْشَرٌ (Ṣ, Ḳ) and مَحْشَرٌ (Ḳ) *A place of congregation:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) a term used when people are collected together to a town or country, and to an encampment, and the like. (TA.) Hence, يَوْمُ المَحْشَرِ [*The day of the place of congregation;* meaning the day of judgment]. (TA.)

مَحْشُورٌ; and its fem., with ة: see حَشْرٌ.

حشرج

Q. 1. حَشْرَجَ, (TA,) inf. n. حَشْرَجَةٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ, TA,) *He rattled in the throat, in dying: he made his breath,* or *spirit,* (نَفَسَهُ, or نَفْسَهُ, accord. to different copies of the Ṣ and Ḳ,) *to reciprocate:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) said also of the chest: or *he made the sound of his breath to reciprocate in his throat,* or *fauces, without uttering it with his tongue.* (TA.) Also said of an ass, *He made his voice to reciprocate in his throat:* (Ṣ, Ḳ, TA:) or *uttered his voice from his chest.* (TA.)

حَشْرَجٌ *Water that is beneath the ground, unperceived, in the wide water-channels that contain small pebbles, and which, when one has dug to the depth of a cubit, gushes forth abundantly:* waters of this description are called by the Arabs أَحْسَاءٌ [pl. of حِسْيٌ] and كِرَارٌ [pl. of كَرٌّ] and حَشَارِجُ: and *sweet water, of the water of a* حِسْيٌ: (Az, TA:) or *water that runs, clear and shallow, over pebbles,* or *over small pebbles:* (TA:) *what is termed* حِسْيٌ, *among pebbles:* (ISk, Ṣ, Ḳ:) or *what is termed* حِسْيٌ, *having pebbles in it:* (Ḳ accord. to the TA:) or *what resembles that which is termed* حِسْيٌ, *in which waters collect:* or *a small,* or *round, hollow,* or *cavity, in a mountain, in which water becomes clear,* (Az, Ḳ, TA,) *after collecting:* (Az, TA:) or *water in a small,* or *round, hollow,* or *cavity, in a mountain.* (A.) — *Soft foraminous stones* (كَذَّان) *of the ground:* n. un. with ة. (Ḳ.) — *A small,* (A, TA,) or *thin,* (Ḳ,) *and clean,* (TA,) كُوزٌ [or *mug*], (A, Ḳ, TA,) *in which water is cooled,* (A,) *of the manufacture of El-Ḥeereh.* (Ḳ.) — The *cocoa-nut.* (Kr, TA.)

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